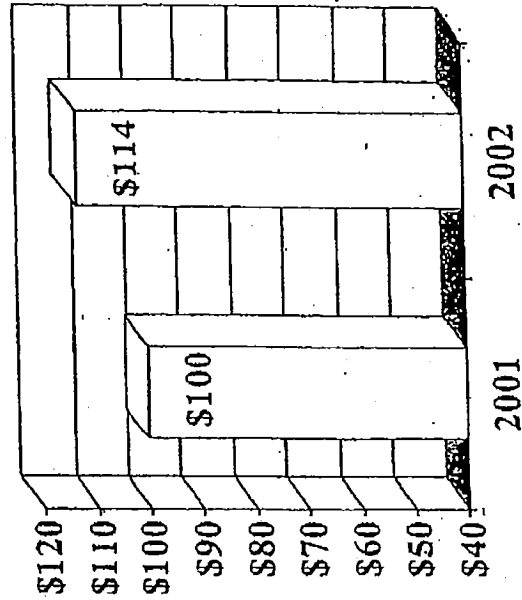


Gross Profit

(in millions)

Eleven Months Ending Nov 30



- \$38.1 million increase in revenues resulted in \$13.4 million increase in gross profit

- Sales have increased 16 months in a row with stable gross margins

- “We’re getting it right.”

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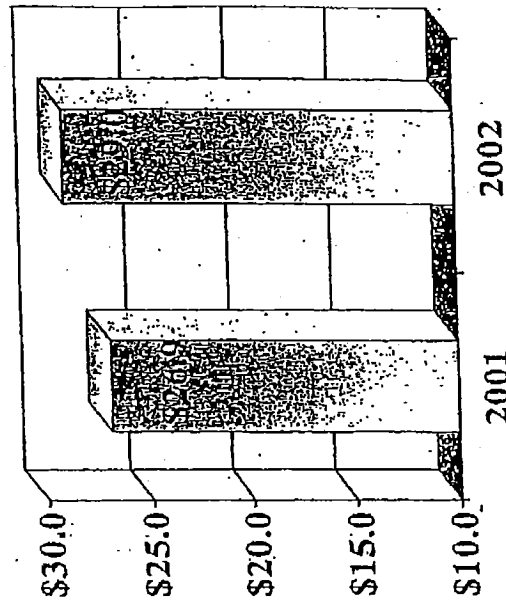
CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006236

EBITDA Performance

(in millions)

Eleven Months Ended Nov 30

- Reflects sales and productivity gains that partially mitigated the effect of a +/- \$8 million Vancomycin hit*



* 2001 includes six months of Vancomycin reimbursement at a much higher rate

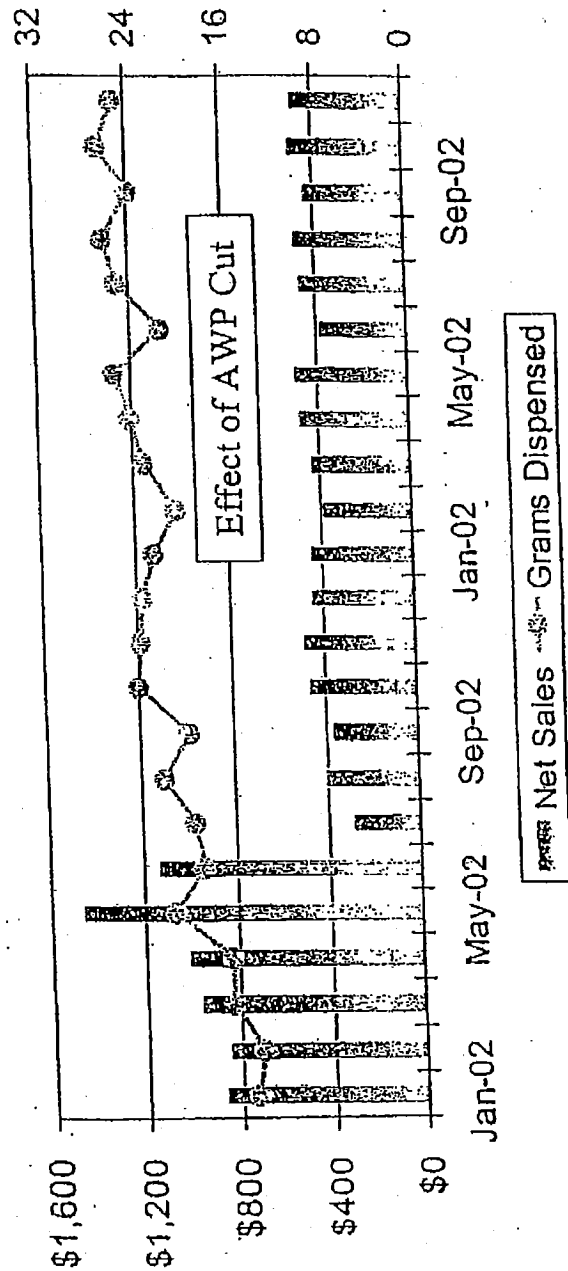
Note: For comparison purposes, excludes MIP amounts

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006237

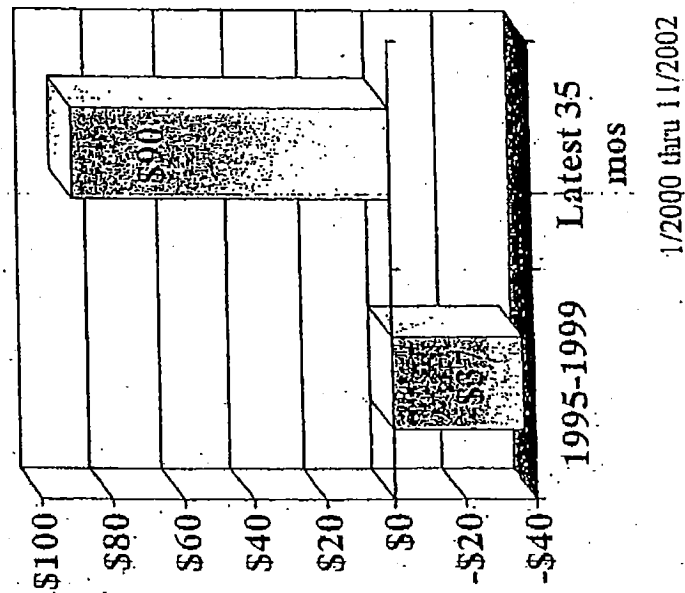
A Revenue/EBITDA Challenge

Monthly Vancomycin Sales and Units (000s)



EBITDA Performance

- \$90 million in EBITDA on our watch
- Coram lost \$36.8 million EBITDA from 1995-1999
- \$127 million positive swing



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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006239

Threats to Coram

- Continued AWP pressure on pricing and EBITDA
 - More Vancomycin-like cuts likely
- Coram is heavily reliant on a few key therapies
- Consolidating industry with competitors that have strong balance sheets
- Uncertainty related to reorganization

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006240

Threats to Coram

- Cash collection organization in *transition* and *fragile*
- Home health industry is *too small* in the overall healthcare budget and too fractured for Coram to have leverage with payers
 - Home care providers are fungible
 - Affects ability to collect cash and raise prices

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006241

Threats to Coram

- Growth and choice of products sold are constrained by cash realities
 - Payables generally due in 0 to 30 days
 - Receivables out 70 to 85 days and often more
- Uncertain of sources for equity if required for Stark II compliance at the end of 2003

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006242

Infusion Industry Dynamics

- In 2002 Gentiva sold its chronic care and infusion business to Accredo, which later abandoned the infusion business when it could not sell it.
- In 2002 the parent company of Chartwell and TLC filed for bankruptcy with cash flow problems after the company factoring its receivables experienced cash flow problems and filed for bankruptcy.
- In 2002 Ivonyx/Dr. Koop closed its doors and went out of business.

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006243

Infusion Industry Dynamics (cont.)

- The foregoing were just a few of the casualties suffered during a difficult year for the industry. A number of other companies also went out of business and/or experienced serious problems.
- Because of low margins, unpredictable reimbursement rates and the lengthy cash collection cycle in the industry, problems are frequent and companies are not able to carry significant amounts of debt.

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CH-11 TRUSTEE/
CrowleyAdmin006244

THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

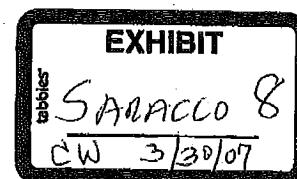
In re:	: Chapter 11
CORAM HEALTHCARE CORP. and	: Case No. 00-3299 (MFW)
CORAM, INC.,	: (Jointly Administered)
Debtors.	: Objection Deadline: February 21, 2003
	: Hearing Date: February 28, 2003

MOTION OF THE CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE FOR
AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER INTO
TERMINATION AND EMPLOYMENT EXTENSION AGREEMENT
WITH DANIEL D. CROWLEY

Arlin M. Adams, the Chapter 11 Trustee (the "Trustee") of the bankruptcy estates of Coram Healthcare Corp. ("CHC") and Coram, Inc. ("Coram" and, together with CHC, referred to as the "Debtors"), by and through his undersigned counsel, hereby moves this Court for authorization, pursuant to Sections 105 and 363 of Title 11 of the United States Code §§ 101, *et seq.* (the "Bankruptcy Code"), to enter into the Termination and Employment Extension Agreement with Daniel D. Crowley ("Crowley"), effective January 1, 2003. In support thereof, the Trustee respectfully represents as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. On August 8, 2000 (the "Petition Date"), the Debtors filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Until March 7, 2002, the Debtors operated their businesses and managed their properties and assets as debtors-in-possession pursuant to Sections 1107 and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors'



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Chapter 11 cases have been consolidated for procedural purposes only. The Debtors' cases have not been consolidated with that of any other debtor.

2. On August 22, 2000, the United States Trustee designated an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the "Creditors' Committee") in the Debtors' bankruptcy cases. On October 18, 2000, the United States Trustee designated a Committee of Equity Interest Holders (the "Equity Committee") to represent the interests of CHC's common shareholders.

3. On December 21, 2000 the Court denied confirmation of the Debtors' first proposed plan of reorganization. On December 21, 2001, the Court entered an order denying confirmation of the Debtors' proposed second plan of reorganization.

4. At a hearing held on February 12, 2002, the Court granted two motions seeking the appointment of a trustee to assume control over the Debtors' property and affairs pursuant to Section 1104 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Trustee's appointment was approved by the Court on March 7, 2002 (the "Appointment Date").

5. On December 19, 2002, the Equity Committee filed a proposed plan of reorganization. As the Trustee's counsel informed the Court during the December 27, 2002 omnibus hearing, the Trustee intends to file his own plan by the end of February, 2003.

Crowley's Current Employment Arrangement

6. On or about November 30, 1999, CHC and Crowley entered into an Employment Agreement (the "Employment Agreement") pursuant to which CHC agreed to employ him as President and Chief Executive Officer of CHC and all of its wholly-

owned subsidiaries and Chairman of CHC's Board of Directors. A true and correct copy of the Employment Agreement, together with any and all amendments thereto, is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

7. Under the Employment Agreement, CHC agreed to compensate Crowley for his services with, *inter alia*, (i) a base salary of \$650,000 per annum (the "Salary"), (ii) various performance based bonuses, (iii) stock options, (iv) health insurance benefits, (v) paid vacation time, (vi) life insurance benefits, (vii) a car allowance, (viii) corporate housing, and (ix) tax liability preparation and reimbursement benefits.

8. While the Trustee has continued to pay Crowley his annual salary and certain benefits in the ordinary course of business, neither the Trustee nor the Debtors while debtors-in-possession have made any payments to Crowley on account of his claimed Management Incentive Plan ("MIP") bonuses and Key Employee Retention Plan ("KERP") bonuses. Crowley also maintains he is entitled to a success bonus of \$1,800,000 payable upon consummation of debt refinancing and a plan of reorganization.

9. On or about November 26, 2002, the Trustee moved the Court to enter an Order that would, among other things, authorize the Trustee to reject the Employment Agreement (Docket No. 1972). Since then, Crowley has terminated the Employment Agreement without prejudice to his claims for substantial bonus compensation, including for MIP and KERP bonuses. The Trustee and Crowley are currently engaged in negotiations in an attempt to resolve these and all other claims between them.

10. After examining the Debtors' businesses, as discussed in further detail below, the Trustee has determined that Crowley has performed his duties under the Employment Agreement competently and that it would serve the Debtors' best interests

to continue Crowley's employment in the capacity of Chief Transition and Restructuring Officer on an interim basis during the plan confirmation process.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A) and (M). The statutory predicates for the relief sought herein are Sections 105 and 363 of the Bankruptcy Code and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001, 6004 and 9014.

REQUESTED RELIEF AND BASIS THEREFORE

12. By this motion, the Trustee requests that the Court enter an order authorizing the Trustee to enter into a Termination and Employment Extension Agreement which he has negotiated with Crowley (the "Transition Agreement"), a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The Transition Agreement

13. The Transition Agreement provides, *inter alia*, the following:

- Commencing as of January 1, 2003, Crowley will serve as the Chief Transition and Restructuring Officer for a term not to exceed the earlier of (i) six (6) months from January 1, 2003, (ii) the date on which a Plan of Reorganization is confirmed by final order of the Court, or (iii) the substantial consummation of a plan of reorganization.
- The term may be extended one time for up to an additional sixty (60) days if a final order has not been entered on or before June 30, 2003, unless either party terminates the arrangement on thirty (30) days' prior written notice.

- Commencing January 1, 2003, the Debtors will pay Crowley a base monthly salary of \$80,000.00 and continue to reimburse direct costs and expenses incurred by Crowley as heretofore.
- The Debtors will continue to provide Crowley with the benefits provided under the Employment Agreement as heretofore, including without limitation health, dental and disability insurance, life insurance, transportation allowance and corporate housing.
- The Debtors will continue to maintain D&O coverage covering Crowley to the same extent available to all of the Debtors' officers and directors.
- In consideration of Crowley's agreement to forego other opportunities during his term, and in partial recognition of his efforts over the past nine (9) months, the Debtors will pay Crowley a stay and performance payment of \$800,000, plus \$200,000 in partial reimbursement of his counsel fees.

Crowley's Continued Employment

14. Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a trustee must obtain the bankruptcy court's approval to use property of the estate other than in the ordinary course of business. 11 U.S.C. § 363(b). The proposed transaction may be viewed as being in the ordinary course of business because: (a) companies comparable to the Debtors regularly extend continued employment terms to existing employees and officers, and (b) creditors of the Debtors would reasonably expect a continued relationship between CHC and its chief executive officer. *See In re Roth American, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 949 (3d Cir. 1992). Nevertheless, having terminated Crowley as Chief Executive Officer and President and given the controversy surrounding his past employment by the Debtors' in this case, the Trustee seeks the Court's authorization to enter into the Transition Agreement.

15. In order to obtain authorization for the use of property of the estate outside of the ordinary course of business, a trustee must articulate some business justification for

such action. *In re Continental Airlines, Inc.*, 780 F.2d 1223, 1226 (5th Cir. 1986); *In re Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d 1063, 1070 (2d Cir. 1983); *In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.*, 242 B.R. 147, 153 (D. Del. 1999); *In re Delaware & Hudson Railway Co.*, 124 B.R. 169 (D. Del. 1991). This “is similar to many states’ ‘business judgment rule,’ where great deference is given to a business in determining its own best interests.” *In re W.A. Mallory Company*, 214 B.R. 834, 836 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1997). *See also Montgomery Ward*, 242 B.R. at 155 (affirming approval of a 363(b) motion where the bankruptcy court based its findings on the debtors’ business judgment).

16. This Court denied confirmation of both of the proposed plans of reorganization offered by the Debtors because it found that an actual conflict of interest arose as a result of Crowley’s employment contract with Cerberus Partners, L.P. (“Cerberus”), who is a noteholder and preferred shareholder. The Court’s findings regarding Crowley’s relationship with Cerberus, as well as his failure to timely make complete disclosure of the relationship to the CHC Board of Directors, raised a substantial question for the Trustee as to whether Crowley should be retained.

17. Because Crowley and Cerberus have informed the Trustee that all contractual relations between them have been severed and that Crowley has not received any compensation from Cerberus in 2002, the Trustee is satisfied that there is no continuing conflict of interest.

18. Moreover, the Trustee’s own thorough evaluation of Crowley’s performance, has led him to conclude that the company is better off with Crowley than without him, at least on an interim basis to provide stability until a plan is confirmed.

Crowley's Performance

19. Since the Appointment Date, the Trustee has independently examined the actions undertaken by Crowley as the Debtors' chief executive officer. The Trustee has visited the corporate offices in Denver and has had several meetings and discussions with Crowley, CHC's senior executives and other employees of CHC. In addition, the Trustee has considered numerous reports regarding the financial performance of the Debtors and has reviewed the Debtors' performance under Crowley with the investment bankers retained by the Trustee.

20. The Trustee's evaluation is that Crowley has operated the company profitably and efficiently. Under Crowley, notwithstanding being in these bankruptcy proceedings, the Debtors have experienced positive operating margins and EBITDA¹, reduced cost of services, reduced operating costs, improved inventory management, improved information systems, improved management tools, and maintained a stable cash position with no net borrowing to fund post-petition operations.

21. EBITDA has substantially increased during the period of Crowley's stewardship of the company. From 1995 through 1999, a time prior to Crowley's employment, the Debtors' EBITDA was a negative \$37 million. From January 2000

¹ EBITDA as discussed herein is defined as earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, net reorganization expenses, losses on impairment of long-lived assets, gains on sales of businesses, provision for (income from) litigation settlements, extraordinary gains on troubled debt restructurings, and for the periods after 1999, discontinued operations. The financial information of the Debtors contained herein was derived from and should be read in conjunction with CHC's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in its Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 and its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2002.

through September 2002, the Debtors experienced \$83 million in positive EBITDA, a \$120 million improvement under Crowley's management. For the first nine months of 2002 (including the six months after the Trustee was appointed), EBITDA was a positive \$21 million; by contrast, EBITDA was negative \$54 million for the year ended December 31, 1999.

22. Revenue and gross profit are also increasing. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002, the Debtors' revenue rose \$31 million, or 11 percent, from the same period the year before, resulting in an increased gross profit of \$9 million. Indeed, revenue was higher during each month of 2002 than during the same month in 2001.

23. Under Crowley, CHC has improved its financial performance by identifying and focusing the business on its most profitable core therapies. When Crowley was named CEO, non-core therapies accounted for approximately 38 percent of infusion therapy revenues for the quarter ended December 31, 1999; by the third quarter of 2002, non-core therapies represented only approximately 27 percent of infusion therapy revenues. In addition, daily average revenue per patient for core therapies rose 3% to \$151 per day during the nine months ended September 30, 2002 when compared with the same period from the prior year.

24. The most profitable type of business for CHC is the treatment of patients with chronic disorders. With Crowley at the helm under the Trustee's stewardship, CHC refined its marketing strategy to target chronic patients. As a result of these efforts, revenues from the treatment of hemophilia patients grew by 55 percent (\$15 million) during the nine months ended September 30, 2002 when compared with the same period

from the prior year. The treatment of hemophilia patients now represents 13 percent of total revenue, up from 9 percent during the nine months ended September 30, 2001.

Similarly, revenues from nutrition patients were increased 6 percent during the same time frame.

25. Furthermore, during Crowley's tenure, CHC has also cut costs by, *inter alia*, leveraging volume to purchase drugs and supplies more effectively. Cost of services for infusion, exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense, as a percentage of net revenue has been reduced from 76 percent for the year ended December 31, 1999 to 71 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2002.

26. Under Crowley, the Debtors have neither required post-petition borrowings to fund operations nor utilized their debtor-in-possession facility.

27. Finally, the evaluation conducted by the Trustee's advisors has revealed improved employee productivity, increased employee morale and reduced employee turnover since Crowley became CEO of the Debtors. Company statistics show that the branch employee turnover rate was reduced by approximately six percent in 2002 when compared to 2001. It is apparent to the Trustee that many of CHC's employees are loyal to Crowley and that they remain confident of his ability to transition the Debtors' through an effective reorganization.

28. The Trustee believes that it is important to maintain the Debtors' operational status quo during the plan confirmation process. The Equity Committee recently filed a plan and the Trustee intends to file his own plan of reorganization shortly. Replacing Crowley now would endanger the Debtors' ability to reorganize. Specifically, the Trustee believes that Crowley's departure would likely encourage "cherry-picking" of

key employees by competitors, could cause substantial departures of executives and other key employees, and shift the company's focus from its business plan to mere survival.

29. Accordingly, the Trustee submits that sound business purposes support the Trustee's request for the entry of an order authorizing him to enter into the Transition Agreement.

NOTICE

30. The Trustee shall serve a copy of this Motion upon (i) the United States Trustee, (ii) the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, (iii) the Official Committee of Equity Holders, (iv) the Post-Petition Lenders and the Noteholders, (v) Crowley and his identified counsel, and (vi) all parties requesting notice pursuant to Rule 2002 of the Bankruptcy Rules. Notice of this Motion has also been given by filing a Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission as of the date hereof. The Trustee respectfully submits that no other or further notice need be given.

NO PRIOR REQUEST

31. No previous application for the relief requested herein has been made to this or any other court by the Trustee.

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WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that this Court enter an Order:

(i) authorizing the Trustee to Enter into the Transition Agreement, and (ii) granting such other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: January 24, 2003

WEIR & PARTNERS LLP

By: /s/ Kenneth E. Aaron

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